WEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY JATUARY 18, 1873. TRIPLE SHIGH

Refusal of the Company to Disclose the Terms of Contract.

The Full Text of the Treaty.

HE ELECTORAL LAWS. SOME STARTLING PROVISIONS. tion and Tempers West Revised Stat-

Absolute and Complete Dominion Over the Peninsula.

In Everything the Same as Grant Wanted . the United States To Be.

The Infant "John Kumpari" of the West Indies.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH CONCESSIONS.

The Right to Issue Publie Securities.

PECUNIARY TERMS OF THE TREATY.

Its Endorsement by the Senate and the Decree of President Baez.

Company persistently refused yesterday to give to the press a copy of the treaty which they have entered into with the Dominicans. Any other information—such as the marvellous resources of heir acquired possessions, the richness of the of the company, their utter independence of everything and everybody, and what a good thing it was to hold stock in it—they cheerfully yielded to all comers. But the proof of what they chose to say the text of the treaty—they seemed strangely un-willing to disclose, and they evaded, by VAGUE AND HAZY PHRASES.

any question that touched upon what their ac-quired powers really were, and how they had con-trived to reconcile the maintenance of their characsumption of authority to make war and levy taxes on their own account in their newly accers of the Tybes were cautioned against giving away a single copy of the official builetin, which blished late on the eve of the departure of sioners, and every other possible ment from the public eye. Perhaps a careful perusal of the exact text of some of the es will fully account for this reluctance to at once come forth into the full light of day and face

Late in the afternoon, however, the returned Commissioners were permitted to make to the re-

A GENERAL STATEMENT of what they had done, Mr. Harrison acting a spokesman. But even this speech was, to a great extent, merely a repetition of the old, old story of the fertility of the soil, the beauty and healthful ness of the climate and the general loveliness of everything and everybody in this gem of the e world, this "trade centre and key of the West Indies." There were, however, a few new 5th of December and reached St. Domingo on the 16th. They found the President absent, and it was nearly a week afterwards before he put in an apance. This interval of leisure was occupi n preliminary discussions of the business at issue with Mr. Gautier, the Secretary of State, and Del Monte, the Attorney General, two of the oldest and most steadfast friends of Baez, whom they have spondence about the

PROJECTED TREATY actual instrument obtained was far more lavorable in its concessions than had been hoped for. Insons in begging the Commissioners had had enough experience to give him some worth having." When at last the President arrived the dis cussion assumed a more serious tone, and lasted for a couple of weeks, with daily sessions from half-past eight A. M. till four or five o'clock in the afternoon, in the Executive Palace, with an interof an hour for dinner. These debates, however, were by no means altogether a mere mat ter of routine, and were now and then

ENLIVENED by carnest, nav even passionate, verbal struggles. On one occasion, indeed, when Bacz had put his foot down, the Commissioners had to get up steam and pretend to finally break off the negotiations before they could obtain what they wanted, and it again that the Baez folks cooled down, and with the weakness of a half civilized race yielded to the treaty, having been at last made complete, was

THE SENATE. an august and imposing body of nine pure-blooded whites, who discussed its provisions for about a week. Having each of them spoken some twenty or thirty times about it, they at last succumbed to the inevitable and accepted the treaty, stipulating only that it should be submitted to the people for ratification. This has already partially been done, and no doubt entertained about the votes turning out to be much as Baez wants them to be. The election, by the way, does not take place upon a single day, but each of the nine provinces has its own special date for casting its ballots. The opporfor fraud thus given are too obvious to be

enlarged upon.
As to the powers of the company, &c., Mr. Harrison also said something, but such information we give below in a much more exact shape by publishing the address of President Bacz to the Legisla ture and to the people, with the text of the treaty and its ratification by the Senate.

President Bacz's Address.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ, General of Division, Grand Citizen and President of the Dominican Repub-

Citizen and President of the Dominican Republic:—
HONORABLE LEGISLATORS—At a time most difficult for the government and of sorrow for the
whole Republic we occupy your attention by
means which circumstances seem to impose on us as unique and saving; means
that all the people will adopt unanimously, thus
giving unequivocal proof to their judgment,
of their reflued love of their native soil, and of the
horror which only the remembrance of the ominous
yoke of the west inspires them, and which they so
giorjously threw off.
To say all, our situation has changed favorably;

yoke of the west inspires them, and which they so gioriously threw of.

To say all, our situation has changed favorably; but although the necessity which prompted the supreme resolution has ceased the government, intentive to the progress of the times and the truthing exigencies of each epoch, has regarded it as in harmony with the ideas of the Dominican people and the progress of civilization to enter into a treaty with a private company which, under the autspices of the Republic and displaying with pride its flag in the peninsulas and on all the seas, comes to scatter there the gold and to create immense interests, and to promote colossal factories and to bring peace to all the country, and abundance and progress.

ald offend your elevated intelligence by ex-

comity, shall impart its supreme approbation by means of a solemn pibliscite.

Legislators, there has sounded already the hour of the first lauding place of Columbus, until yesterday inert, and made bloody by vandal invasions and by fratricidal strile. It leads on to a conquest of the glorious destinies which are before you. On your decision and that of the people depends our fortunes to-day, and I hope you will decide with your accustomed wisdom.

I have the honor to salute the honorable Senate with sentiments of the highest consideration.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE, ST. DOMINGO, Jan 2, 1873.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE REFUBLIC.

Between the government of the Dominican Republic, represented by Señor Manuel Maria Gautier, Sceretary of State of the Interior, Police and Agriculture, cha ged with Foreign Relations, its agent duly and infly authorized to that effect, of one part, and, on the other, Messra Sammel Samuels, T. Scott Stewart and Burton N. Harrison, Commissioners of the company to be henceforward entitled "The Company of the Bay of Samma of St. Domingo," the following is agreed upon and accepted:—

Asricia i.—The Dominican Republic by this present decrees that, for the purpose of augmenting the commerce of the kepublic, establishing, by means of lines of steamers and by other metueds, a direct traffic with all parts of the world; to develop the commerce of the interior of the country by means of railreads and other improvements of public utility, and to procure, by means of foreign imaging the commerce of the interior of the country by means of railreads and other improvements of public utility, and to procure, by means of foreign imaging the commerce of the interior of the country by means of long the resources which its territory possesses, and that shall contribute to increase the means of access and for all the objects and purposes that shall be mentioned or to which reference shall be made—for all these reasons Messra. Alden B. Stockwell, Samuel G. Howe, Paul N. Spofford, Frederick Schuchardt, Samuel L. M. Barlow, T. Scott Stewart, James F. Scott, George M. Pullman, O. K. Gárrison, Samuel Samuels, Jolin Stewart, Henry Clews, Oliver Ames, H. W. Gray and their associates, successors and those having cause are constituted into a political body as one community, under the name of the Company of the Bay of Samana of St. Domingo, and said company shall be gaso, oou in current money of the United States of America, divided in 8,000 shares in current of the par value of \$100 for each share; but the aforementioned capital and *the number of shares can be augmented from time to time by a vote of no less than two-thirds part of the aut

cessors.

The persons mentioned in the first of these articles shall be those who organize the company and shall be directors for the first year, and, in canjunction with whatever others they shall name (but so that the number shall not exceed twenty-one in all) shall form the Council of Directors until the election of their successors. The shareholders will elect at their first annual meeting the complete number of twenty-one directors, which shall afterwards be classified by lot into three classes, which shall be classified by lot into three classes, which shall be classified by lot into three classes, which shall be classified and third, each one of them composed of seven members. The seven of the first class shall be directors for the term of three years, the seven of the second class for two years and those of the third class for one year.

class for two years and those of the third class for one year.

At each one of the subsequent annual meetings of the shareholders seven directors shall be elected, who shall succeed the members of that class whose term of office then expires. These shall be directors for three years.

The meetings of the Council of Directors and of the shareholders shall take place in Samana, in St. Domingo, in the United States of America, or other place, as the bylaws of the company from time to time may stipulate.

The time for the first annual meeting of the shareholders shall be the first Wednesday after the 1st day of January, 1874. All elections shall be by ballot and each shareholder present in person or power of attorney, and he shall have the right to as many votes as he possesses shares and that shall be registered in his name in the books of the company. The persons who receive the greater number of votes shall be named directors.

In case of a vacancy of one of more directors, whether by death, resignation or other cause, it shall be filled as the bylaws of the company shall provide, and the term shall be for the balance of the time for which the original occupant was elected.

The council of directors are authorised to form

the time for which the original occupant was elected.

The council of directors are authorised to form and establish such laws for the company and such regulations not in contravention of the articles of this treaty as shall be convenient for the government of the company and the regulation of its operations; but they shall be subject to the restrictions which are taid down from time to time in the meeting of the shareholders—in which there shall be represented at least a majority of the shareholders—which at the time of the meeting may be authorized, said shareholders being present and voting either personally or by proxy.

ART. 3.—The company have full power to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, property of all classes, whether real or personal, in the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, or wherever it may be, to cede them partially or totally, to hypothecate, to benfize them here, rent or exchange them, and to establish and carry on every class of business in the United States of America, in Samana, in the Dominican Republic or elsewere, when and in such manner as it shall judge convenient.

The company may also issue bonds of whatever

when and in such manner as it shall judge convenient.

The company may also issue bonds of whatever species in such quantities and values as it may think best, bearing interest which shall not exceed eight per cent per annum; paying principal and interest in Samana, San Domingo, in the United States of America or elsewhere as the company may judge proper, and can guarantee said bonds, principal and interest, hypothecating the whole or whatever part of the concessions and other properties of the company according to the quantity of the bonds, except the especial authorization by article

ties of the company according to the quantity of the bonds, except the especial authorization by article

IX.—The bonds existing in circulation at any time not to exceed the authorized capital of the company at the time.

The government of the Dominican Republic has the power of inspecting and ordering an inspection of the books of the company.

Ast. 4. The rights, privileges or immunities which by the projected treaty with the United States of America, known under the name of the convention for the lease of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana, dated the 29th of November, 1869, were conceded to the United States of America, remain conceded by this convention to the said company of the Bay of Samana, of San Domingo, to thee ad that the said company, its successors and representatives may enjoy them in all their parts as they were conceded to the United States by the said treaty.

There are conceded to the company in proprietary title, so that it may enjoy them in absolute dominion, all the public lands of the peninsula of Samana and those which are found in the keys and islands of said bay, with the full right and power of selling and buying and disposing of the same, or any part, as and when the company find convenient.

Also, there is conceded to the company the sole

or selling and daying and disposing of the same, or any part, as and when the company find convenient.

Also, there is conceded to the company the sole and conclusive right and privilege to make and to hold wharfs, bridges and any other structures in said bay and upon the islands and keys and upon the waters of the great estuary (gran estreo), adjacent to the peninsuls, authorizing said company to pass the same right to others.

Also, there is conceded to the company the exclusive right and privilege of collecting taxes in said peninsula, isles, keys and waters for its own proper use and behoof; all the duties of the port, wharf and all charges and imposts as the company may establish from time to time.

The immunities and privileges which the citizens and subjects of any nation enjoy with respect to the business between any foreign port and those of the Republic are accorded to the traine between the Peninsula and Bay of Samana, and every place within the limits of the Republic, and they shall not be subject to greater imposts or duties. Samana will be considered as an exporting country, and all merchandise exported from there to whatever place in the Republic, shall enjoy what is accorded to the products of the most lavored exporting country.

All persons who emigrate under the auspices of

ing country.
ersons who emigrate under the auspices of treaty and the zeal with which those charged with its celebration have discussed these same interests, agreeing finally that it will not become of enderory or be carried into execution until ratified by the honorable Senate, and the people united in shall enjoy the other rights which the Do-

tion, Ac., celebrated between the two nations.

Art. 5. When the company judges it necessary it can name and employ functionaries, executive, legislative and judicial, with the powers and attributes which the company may dealgnate. The company can also employ, organize and sustain a police and other forces, with the powers it may think proper and as it may deem necessary, as well to collect the duties, charges and imposts decreed by the company, as to preserve order and to carry out the objects of this treaty; and their employes and the said police shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the Peninsula of Samana, the waters of the pay adjacent to the Peninsula.

Art. 6.—The company can construct, buy, rent or freight any number of steamers or other vessels, or both, having the authority to transfer the same or part of them. To all the vessels constructed or bought by the company are consceded the enjoyment of the privileges and immunities conceded to the vessels of the Dominican Republic, or of any State of it, and those conceded to the vessels of any citizen or subject of the most favored nation. Any vessels constructed or bought by the company can sail with the Dominican flag or with any other which the company has the right to use, and any of them can be matriculated as Dorulaican property in conformity with the laws of the Republic.

No distinction shall be made, nor shall the Dominican government nermit any at any time against any vessel of the company.

All the vessels of the company.

All the vessels of the Company which have the American or Dominican flag shall be manned and commanded by citizens of the United States of America or of the Dominican flag shall be manned and commanded by citizens of the United States of America or of the Dominican flag shall be manned and surveying of the several provinces of the Republic.

Arx. 7.—The company of the Bay of Samana of St. Domingo can also by treaty with the proprietors be made guardian, assume and be accredited the enjoyment of all and each one of the privilege

privileges, rights and immunities of the concession accorded under date of the sth October, 18e8, to Mr. Robert M. Funkhouzer and his associates for the establishment of a line of steamers. And there may be acquired by the company the same rights, by the convention celebrated with Señor Funkhouzer the sin of October, 1868, as those which may be provided for or may be derived from the contract of the 3d of July, 18e8, which are accredited to The Company of St. Domingo of New York; and the government of St. Domingo recognizes and considers it as the dominion and property of The Company of the Bay of Samana of St. Domingo, and for procuring the said concessions the company shall have the right to obtain a renovation of them upon the same conditions as both parties shall agree.

Art. S.—The company can establish in Samana a bank of issue, deposit and discount, with all the rights and privileges usually exercised in the United States of America by such banks.

The effective capital of the bank shall be \$50,000, to be augmented at such times as the company shall judge necessary.

The principal office of the bank shall be located in Samana, but the company can establish agencies and branches in the city of St. Domingo and in other places within the limits of the Dominican Republic, the United States of America or any other point. At no time shall the bank have in circulation an issue of paper which exceeds the sum authorized and based upon coin. When the company ludge it well to establish (in the city of St. Domingo or other point of the Benuhic) a branch of the bank it shall in such case for the issue of the shall in such case for the sum of the bank that in the Fiscal Office of the Dominican government, hypothecating property in the Republic of sufficient value to assure the redemption of the same of the same the redemption of the same of the same the redemption of the same of the Republie in payment of municipal dues, the purchase of public lands, and all classes of imposts, except duties on imports and exports, po

classes of imposts, except duties on imports and exports, port and other dues relating to the Custom House.

ART. 9.—The company can build, sustain and keep in operation railroads, canals, telegraph ines and wagon roads from the Bay of Samana or any other point or place on whatever properties of the company, which works and the means of making them shall be the property of the company, their successors and representatives.

And with the object of paying out, building, maintaining, repairing and placing in operation any of these works, and of establishing or carrying out any of their operations authorized by this treaty, the company, its employes and its agents shall enjoy the right of passing over the lands within the limits of the Dominican Republic; and with the purpose of constructing, repairing or putting in operation any of these works they have the right to occupy and utilize, free of cost, the public lands comprehended in the line of works, and to cut and use all classes of lumber, stone and other material, the property of the State, that in the opinion of the company flay be necessary for the work; and the right, when they shall have acomplished all the formalities for the just indemnification, to be fixed upon by experts, according to the constitution and laws of the republic of St. Dominge; and will fully have the right to have and to hold for their uses that portion of land in the Dominican Republic for the building of the railroad and telegraphic communication, and for the construction of highroads and canals.

For each league of railroad or canal, or for each tree leagues of telegraphic communication or highroad which shall each be completed five years after commencement, and which shall be considered to have commenced from this date, the comisdered to have

pany, its successors or executors shall receive from the Dominican Republic in perpetual ownership the concession of a square league of land in the said territory, in the fellewing manner:—One league shall be given to the right and the other to the left, and so on alternately, corresponding with the constructed league of canal or railroad censtructed. For each three leagues of telegraph or highroad constructed one square league of land to be conceded on the right and left hand of the work. In case that the stipulated public land to be granted against the construction of said works are not to be had, then lands of equal value and usefulness shall be granted to the company or its representatives. The land grant for the concession of these lands will be given by the Dominican government to the company or its representatives when each league of railread and canal, or three leagues of telegraphic communication, shall be accomplished and ready for the public service.

The company is entitled to emit bonds for failroad, canal, telegraph and highroad constructions, with the facuity of guaranteeing payment thereagainst, and further, shall have the right to hypothecate the bonds centred for the purpose of railsing funds to carry on the work, and shall further have the right to emit further stock for the completion of said work.

Nether:—Emigrants who shall purchase land of the company or the agents of said company, or merchants who shall be engaged in commercial pursuits between Samana and other points of the Dominican Republic shall be compelled to pay higher imposts than Dominican citizens. It is also further understood that no taxes shall be levied by the Dominican Sepublic shall be treated as the most favored of Dominican citizens.

The company shall be treated as the most favored of Dominican citizens.

The company shall have the privilege of authoriting the formation of other companies, and has the right of ceding land to them upon such terms and objects for which the company, which shall have their names designate

pany, and shall be under the superintendence and inspection of the said company, which shall have the privilege of holding shares in the said smaller companies.

The privileges and concessions accorded to this company shall be without prefudice to privileges and concessions accorded to the person of persons by the Dominican government, for, up to the present time, no such privileges or concessions have been granted similar to those now conceded to the Samana Bay Company, which is now empowered, for the space of thirty days, to accept or refuse said treaty.

ART. 10.—These concessions, rights, privileges and immunities shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and will continue in force and will remain in force for ninety-nine years from the said date (with the exception of a certain time that is to be conceded to the company for the purpose of taking possession, on the condition that the said company, its successors or representatives, pay or cause to be paid, to the Dominican government. The said sum to be charged in advance to the company on the ist day of January of each year, and the payment thereagainst to be made in the capital city of St. Domingo on the same, or at any place that may be designated by the Dominican government. The first of these annual advance payments shall be made on the list of January, in the year 1873, unless it has been made before. The company and its territories shall remain under the united protection of the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, and the company and its agents, when they deem it necessary, shall ask the protection and intervention of either of these nations or of both.

ART. 11.—For the purposes of ratifying this convention to be considered null and void after thirty days' notice has been given by the Dominican government, subsequent to the payment shall be made in the said convention to be annulled.

ART. 12.—All matters requiring administrative or publical intervention a rising in the water's of

in the terms of the convention and according to the laws of the Dominican government.

ART, 14.—If any misunder standing shall arise between the Dominican Republic or any of its officials with the company, its successors or representatives, concerning the real interpretation of any section of this Convention, or as to any question of right or privilege on behalt of the Republic or the company supplementary to the signing of this treaty, the subject matter of dispute shall be referred to two arbitrators, one of which shall be referred to two arbitrators, one of which shall be appointed by the Dominican Republic and the other by the Company, and the written decision of said arbitrators shall be final and binding.

Should it happen, however, that the said arbitrators cannot agree, then their written opinions shall be submitted by the Dominican Republic to a European "political person," whose decision shall be definitive.

ART, 15.—The Samana Bay Company promises to use its utmost influence and take all necessary sleps to obtain the admission of all products and manufactures of the Dominican Republic into the United States are of duty, shipped from Samana direct, to any of the ports of the United States.

Bone in duplicate, and in good faith, in the city of St. Bomingo, capital of the Republic of Domingo, the 28th day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord 1872.

MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER.

MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER.
SAMUEL SAMUELS.
T. SCOIT STEWART.
BURTON N. HARRISON.
The foregoing is a certified copy of the original deposited with the Secretary of State.
M. M. GAUTIER.
Minister of the Interior, of Agriculture and of Foreign Affairs.
St. Domingo, Dec. 31, 1872.

Discussion in the Dominican Senate on

the 3d of January, 1873.

Having heard from the Chairman of the Senate the report of the convention mutually agreed upon between the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Dominican Republic on the one hand and Messrs. Samuel Samuels, T. Scott Stewart and Burton N. Harrison on the other hand representing the Samana Bay Company of St Domingo, and after having heard statements on the subject by Minister Manuel Maria Gautlier, it was moved that

Considering that the ratification of said conventhe 3d of January, 1873.

by Minister Manuel Maria Gautlier, it was moved that

Considering that the ratification of said convention would help public progress and establish peace upon a permanent basis.

Considering, further, that for the purpose of giving validity to the said convention it must be ratified by the Senate and the Dominican people, who represent the sovereign will, and that, considering the importance of the question at issue, it was right that it should be made a national question. Therefore, in the name of the Republic, be it Resolved, That we endorse the action of the government in the action taken with reference to the beforementioned convention and now submitted to the people of :1 Domingo for their vote on the subject.

Agreed upon in St. Domingo, capital of the Republic, in the obamber of the Senate, on the 3d say of the month of Jannary, in the year 1872, in the twenty-ninth year of Independence, mint year of the Restoration and sixth year of the Regeneration.

Signed by President Padro T. Garrido, Vice President

Proclamation by President Baez. the titles of the President, which are as iollows:-General of Division, Grand Citizen and President of the Dominican Republic—and then proceeds as fol

lows:—

Dominicans—In 1869 the government of this Republic, by your hands, unanimously agreed upon the basis of a treaty with the United States, and which was in due course ratified.

That Providence which so manifestly watches over the destiny of our country teaches us that we should allow no occasion to go by which promises to have a salutary effect upon the improvement of our country. Instead of forming any alliance with foreign States, we have made a treaty wift a number of capitalists from the United States, who propose to convert the Peninsula of Samana into an immense mercantile mart, and which will have the effect of begetting peace and plenty in the various provinces of the Republic.

Dominicans, your penetration has never been blinded in the Samana affair. You have seen that it has been the aspiration of more than one country to possess it. It has been difficult for a small country like ours is, while poor and fighting, to defend its integrity; but now that the representatives of a great nation are about to constitute themselves residents in this spot, we may felicitate ourselves on the result.

This political arrangement, as well as the se-

great nation are about to constitute themselves residents in this spot, we may felicitate ourselves on the result.

This political arrangement, as well as the seductive promise of a material good result occurring, has induced your government to ratify this convention, but it cannot be finally ratified until approved oi by the sovereign will of the Dominican people, and which will be shortly ascertained by the ballot box.

Although we have temporarily ceded the peninsula to the company it will remain under the ægis of the Deminican Republic, and the flag of our country will still proudly fly there as of yore, while numerous sulps and steamers belonging to the colossal company, in traversing the seas of the world, will display our national ensign.

In conclusion, the government has concluded in its wisdom that this treaty will terminate the long vexed question, and will guarantee your peace and future tranquility. Judge the treaty by its context and its truthful spirit and its beneficial tendencies, and then, with the light of reason, give your vote. Let your vote be given spontaneously, and not be prompted by impassioned reasoning.

Be sure further that the dominant thought of the government is how it can best promote your happiness and welfare by encouraging peace and maintaining the national honor, and making all invasion of our territory impossible, and that we will preserve the inalienable rights of free men, and ever hold dear the honored name we bear.

BUANVENTUA BAEZ.

St. Domingo, Jan. 4, 1873, twenty-ninth year of Independence, ninth year of the Restoratoration and sixth year of the Regeneration.

Considering that by the national vote of the 16th February, 1870, the Dominican people expressed their firm will to be annexed to the United States; considering, further, that no such necessity exists at the present moment, and seeing the desirability of developing the immense natural resources of the country, the government, after deep reflection on the subject, has agreed to cede by treaty the peninsula of Samana to an association of capitalists and bankers from the United States, Considering that the government does not consider itself fully authorized to speak on behalf of the Dominican people, for this purpose it has ordered that a national vote be taken on the subject to ascertain the will of the people. It is therefore decreed:—

lecreed:—
ARTICLE 1.—All Dominican voters are required to appear before the civil authorities in their different districts to express their views with reference to the surrendering of the bay and peninsula of Samana, according to the treaty of 28th December,

1872.

ART. 2.—The Mayors or their representatives, also the commanders of military posts in their respective localities, are also instructed to obtain

respective localities, are also instructed to obtain the decisions of the people.

ART. —,—The formula for voters shall be "approved" or "not approved." The votes shall be transmitted with as little delay as possible to the Governors of the districts and provinces, who will in their turn forward them to the commander of the different States, who shall in his turn loward them to the Minister of the Interior at St. Domingo.

them to the Minister of the Interior at St. Do-mingo.

ART. 6.—The present decree shall be printed and circulated by the Minister of the Interior. Given under my hand and seal, in the city of St. Domingo, on the 4th day of January, 1873, in the twenty-ninth year of independence, ninth of the restoration and sixth of the regeneration. BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

Here follow the signatures of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction—Felix Maria Del Monta.

Justice and Public Instruction—Felix Maria Del Monte. The Minister of the Interior, Agriculture and For-eign Affairs—Manuel Maria Gautier. The Minister of Commerce, War and Marine— Ricardo Curiel.

BAILROAD PRAUDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-SIR-As I have always found the columns of the HERALD open to the exposition of wrongs, of whatsoever nature, I respectfully ask a portion of your valuable space to call public attention to one of the many impositions practised by the railroad monopolies, particularly of this city. On the 4th instant I called at the agency of the

great Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly, under the Astor House, to inquire as to the best route to schedule and time table, dated October 23, 1872, which read that the 7 P. M. train from New schedule and time table, dated October 23, 1872, which read that the 7 P. M. train from New York, with through car to Louisville, arrived at the latter city at 8:30 A. M., making close connection with train at that city, leaving at 8:30 A. M. for Mobile, via Nashville and Montgomery, with through car attached. I purchased a ticket for my daughter, who, in accordance with medical advice, left with my little sick child on the 6th, at 7 P. M. On the following day, anxious to know their whereabouss, I called at the same office and received a time table, which I found dated December 23, 1872, in which I found the said train was due in Louisville at 12:30 P. M., four hours after the departure of the Southern train before mentioned. Some days since I received a letter from my daughter, stating that they arrived at Louisville at 1 P. M., lost connection, and that there would be no train on that road until 8:30 A. M. the following day, and that the through car had been taken off a week before; also that the sleeping car was taken on at Bowling Green in the alternoon and dropped at Birmingham at 3 A. M., with no certainty of a sleeping car the balance of the route. Alone with a sleek child she sought an exchange of her ticket for one good on the Louisville and Memphis road, via Humboldt, which she obtained at some expense and delay, and proceeded at 7:45 P. M.

Is it not time the public should be advised of such frauds and the companies brought to a sense of their duty to the traveling public and be held responsible for all false time tables and schedules? It is simply obtaining money under false pretences and should be brought before the proper tribunals, HORSE NOTES.

The Monmouth Park Association announce the following sweepstakes, to close on Barch 1:—The Hopeful Stakes, of \$50 each, p. p., for two-year olds, half a mile; the Monmouth Cup of \$50 each, p. p., two and a half miles; the July Stakes, of \$50 ch, p. p., for two-year-olds, three-quarters of each, p. p., for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Grand Sweepstakes, of \$150 cach, p. p., for all ages, \$3,000 added, four-mie heats; the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, of \$50 each, p. p., for three-year-olds, two miles; the Theesian Stakes, of \$50, p. p., for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Long Branch Stakes, of \$30 each, p. p., for all ages, to carry 100 bas, one mile and three-quarters, and the August Stakes, for two-year-olds, of \$50 each, p. p., one mile.

of \$50 each, p. p., one mile. The American Jockey Club have four aweepstakes now open, which will close on the first of March. Those are the Hunter's Stakes, to be run at the Fall meeting of 1874, for fillies then three years old. \$100 each, half forfelt, one mile and three-quarters; Fordnam Handicap Sweepstakes of \$50 each, half forfelt and only \$10 if declared before the 20th of May, one mile and a quarter; Joccey Club Handi-cap Sweepstakes of \$100 each, half forfeit and only \$20 is declared by the 20th of May, winners afte the publication of weights to be penalized, two miles; and the Westchester Cup, of \$50 each, hair former. Winners are penalized in this race, but whether for past or prospective successes is not

wintering at Mobile. Captain Cottrill has Lyttle-ton, Fireball, Sauceboa, Eland, Young Harry Alice, Romping Girl, Evelina, Mabry, Sallie Wat-son, Sallie Keller and about six two-year-olds. Captain Moore has Hollywood, London, Roger Hanson and a two-year-old, full brother to London. George Rice has Annie Bush, Wanderer, C. O. D., Bessie Lee, John McCormick, Edwin Adams and Sunrise. George Cadwallader has Frogtown, Fiorence, Fannie M., Vandalia and Alice Captain Stone has Mary Travis, I. O. U., Meta H. and two others, and Captain W. H. Williamson's string consists of John McDonald, Repeater and i two-year-old by Daniel Boone.

The total returns of brood mares to "Weatherby's English Stud Book" of 1872 is 2,852, being a few less than last year. Their produce is 875 colts

K. C. Barker, of Detroit, has added Molly Lin coln, by Australian, dam Laura Bruce, to his list of

D. J. Crouse enters bay colt Culpepper, by Revolver, dam Gentle Annie, and chestnut colt Per-suader, by Revolver, dam Kennikinnick, to the

A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, has purchased from John McKinnar, of Chicago, Magenta, by imported Yorkshire, dam Miriam; Queen Victoria, by Lexington, dam Magenta; Sympathy, by imported Scythian, dam Prunella, by Giencoe; Arcoloid, by Asteroid, dam Edina, by Knight of St. George. Mr. McDaniels, of Vinton, lowa, paid \$3,600 for

Rolla Golddust at Mr. Dorsey's sale in Kentucky. The Louisiana Jockey Club offer \$16,500 in purses and stakes for the spring meeting.

The race horse Aneroid (formerly Hotspur), by

Lexington, dam Nebula, by Glencoe, died a few days ago from the effects of poison, administered last October at Cleveland, Tenn. This horse will be remembered as having been in M. H. Sanford's stables for three or four years.

The Utica Park Association have decided to have

a running meeting in June next of three days.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Barney Williams writes to Florence, the come dian, from Florence, Italy, that he will return home in May, first appearing professionally in Bir-mingham and other English cities. He will be acmpanied home by his wife and daughter.

companied home by his wife and daughter.

The Pall Mall Gazette is in ecstacies of admiration over Mapleson, at his having organized an operatic company and travelling with it over England. The company or "the expeditionary corps," as the Pall Mall terms it, numbers about one hundred people, all told, and includes a large proportion of stage property. We are not surprised, however, at the Gazette's admiration. The journalist who breathes for thinks for, and the newspaper paragraphist fog thinks fog, and the newspaper paragraphist who, between beef and beer, drags out a misty existence in the murky chambers of Pall Mall may be excused for not comprehending that an enterprise like Mr. Mapleson's is achieved every day in the United States on an infinitely greater scale without

exciting any special wonder or comments among us. The subject of Mr. Edwin Bootn's future appearnot likely that that gentleman will fill a profes sional engagement there for several, perhaps many years to come. When quite a young man he acted there, unappreciated, as Shylock, and it is only justly retributive that London should now suffer for the indifference with which she treated him. That Mr. Booth, were he properly managed would create a furor in London comparable only to what Mr. Booth evoked in country we do not doubt. What Mr. Booth might do, with pleasure and profit, we should think, would be to make some character—like that of the First Napoleon for instance—as emphat-ically and exclusively his own as "Rip Van Winkle" He would make up wonderfully well as the First Consul; and in a play tracing the varying fortunes of that wondrous hero in something of the style in which, in "Marie Antoinette," Paolo Giacometti, its author pictures the pleasures and agoules of that ill-fated queen, Mr. Booth might possibly be-come just as renowned abroad as he is at home, and as Ristori is all the world over.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, of which J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are the publishers, and Dr. C. E. Brown-Sequard, the distinguished French physician who recently came to this city, the editor, has just been started. It will be published monthly, being of magazine size and appearance. The name of the new journal is "Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine," and this name is an excellent description of its contents.

THE Chronicle, au insurance journal, published The editors are J. J. W. O'Donoghue and E. A. Hewitt, both of whom have the reputation of being good writers on financial and kindred topics, and the paper was recently still further strengthened by Professor W. S. Chase becoming

connected with its editorial management. THE PURCHASE of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana by American speculators having awakened great interest and curiosity in the public mind with regard to the Island of St. Domingo, Messrs. Harper & Brothers will in a few days publish a very interesting and comprehensive work entitle "Santo Domingo, Past and Present, with a Glance at Hayti," by Samuel Hazard, author of "Cuba with Pen and Pencil," illustrated with maps and numerous wood engravings. Mr. Hazard traversed the island from end to end in the early part of last year, and the account of his investigations, explorations and personal adventures is said to form a volume of extraordinary fascination and value.

MAVIER LECTURE COURSE.

The Xavier Union, a Catholic association formed on a basis similar to the Young Men's Christian Association, intend to erect a magnificent structhis city. The Union has already the nucleus of the library in some five thousand volumes and to aid in procuring funds for the purchase of others a course of three lectures is to be given. The Right Rev. P. H. Lynch, D. D., will deliver the first of the series on the evening of the 21st instant, his subject being, "How to Read and What to Read." On the 29th instant, Mr. Daniel Dougherty will speak on the subject of "Oratory," and on February 4 Wendell Philips will close the course with a lecture on "Daniel O'Connell."

THE DREW-SHERBURN DISGRACE. The Miserable Criminal Pleads Guilty

to Adultery. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17, 1873. Sherburn, the alleged seducer of Josephine Drew, of Fisherville, was arraigned on a charge of adulBURIED IN THE ATLANTIC.

POSTAL WESTERN REPORTS.

Probable Less of Six English Grain-Laden Steamers.

Postmenter Central and the Re-

Reported Loss of the Ship British Flag on Hea Voyage from New York to Liverpool.

The HERALD has lately published the loss of the English steamer Scanderia, Captain Upton, grain laden, from New York for Waterford—which salled on 8th October for Waterford-and has never been heard of since. Also of the British steamer James Marychurch, Captain Deacon, from Montreal for Falmouth, which sailed 12th October, and of which no tidings have been received. Also of the Charucca (English steamer), from New York for Liverpool, grain laden, which sailed 3d November Liverpool, grain laden, which sailed 3d November and has never been heard of. Two other British steamers from Montreal for Great Britain—the Shannon and the Devon—which sailed from Montreal for England last November are also unheard of. Changing the scene to the other side of the Atlantic, the English grain-laden steamers E. S. Juskins and Cresswell, from the Black Sea, have never been heard of after passing Gibraltar. Recently the Dalmatian, one of the narrow-built Belfast steamers, broke in two and sunk in a gale of wind, and every sonl periphed. Another case is that of the Reindeer steamer, grain laden, which capsized in the Mediterranean, and again the Annie Broughten steamer, which was abando

mid-Atlantic lying on her beam ends.

This list is fairly appalling, and the majority of the vessels lost were entirely new; and it would ap-

being tossed belplessly on the bosom of the Atlantic or have found their resting place many fathom deep in the ocean's bed, leaving no trace behin

deep in the ocean's bed, leaving no trace behind them.

THE ENITISH PLAG GOES DOWN.

The British Flag, iron ship, commanded by Captain J. Mills, sailed from here on the 7th November for Liverpool, and was of 1,298 tons burden. Her dimensions were:—Length, 218 feet 5 inches; breadth, 25 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 5 inches, ship rig, and had one bulkhead amidships. She was built by T. Vernon & Son, at Seacombe, near Liverpool, England, in 1886, for the British Shipowners' Association of Liverpool, who own a feet of twenty other ships, all built of iron, and of which one—the British Vice-roy—is at the present moment in New York. The British Flag, as well as the other vessels just alluded to, has been engaged in making voyages from Liverpool to China and India, thence to New York and back to Liverpool. Captain Mills, her commander, was considered a very experienced navigator. He was born in 1828, obtained his certificate of master in 1856, and took command of the British Flag from the time that she was launched from the stocks. The cost of the British Flag was about \$160,000, and she was laden with 69,281 bushels of corn in bags and a general cargo of cotton and tobacco.

The ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

The immense corn crop in the United States of the past year brought out a host of extra English steamers who came out late in the season to get late—that is to say high—rates. Many of these steamers were loaded hurriedly at the grain elevators, which pour in grain as fast as the ship's hatches can take it, many having all grain in bulk without anything to steady it—no bulkheads, no stowage planks. These vessels in most cases belong to the long, narrow model, which is now becoming so unpopular on both sides of the Atlantic, the length being eight to steady it—no bulkheads, no stowage planks. These vessels in most cases belong to the long, narrow model, which is now becoming so unpopular on both sides of the Franch of beam, while we could endorse eight, probably inne times the breadth of beam for a mall steamer i

"THE DISPENSARY DEMOCRACY."

Another Secret Meeting at the Westganization.

Any one who believed that the "great unterrifled" of this city had wilted, and the democratic party was hopelessly "gone," had only to stand on the steps of the Westmoreland Hotel last night, between the hours of eight and ten, to be undeceived. Shortly before the through the sinsh in Fourth avenue with a Cologana on board. They "went about" opposite the Westmoreland and slowly ascended the steps. The

diminutive hall boy staggered when THE IMMENSE SHADOW
darkened the glass door. The new comer was none other than "Big Judge" Connolly. Slowly and, contrary to his usual custom, without a word he marched solemnly to the end of the corridor and entered room No. 3. Shortly afterwards Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt arrived, looking as solemn as a boiled owl and as serious as if he carried the fate of New York in his inside coat pocket. Next came Edmund Randolph Rob-inson, Thomas C. Campbell, in quick succession, and

about

TWO DOZEN GENTLEMEN,
all of whom looked very serious, and proceeded immediately to room No. 3. The last arrival locked the door, to the deep disgust of a Herald Preporter, who was left standing out in the cold. What could it be? A conspiracy to spring a new charter? The hall boy didn't know; but a deep mellow "hs, ha, ha," that no numsm being could produce but "the Big Judge," told that whatever kind of business was going forward it was of a pleasant nature. After a while the reporter learned that it was a meeting of "THE DISPENSARY DEMOCRACY," who are going to save New York.

This organization met for the first time two weeks ago at the Demilt Dispensary, pursuant to a call from a large number of gentlemen, who had resolved to establish a new democratic organization, in view of the present distracted condition of the "unterrified." At that meeting it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Kobert B. Roosevett select a committee on organization, and that he report the selected names at a meeting to be held last night at the Westmoreland Hotel. Pursuant to this resolution the two dozen saviours of their country met last night in secret session in room No. 3.

Neben all who had been expected had arrived. TWO DOZEN GENTLEMEN.

Pursuant to this resolution the two dozen saviours of their country met last night in secret session in room No. 3.

When all who had been expected had arrived and the door was locked Mr. Roosevelt read a letter from Douglas Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors, stating his regret that he could not be present. Mr. Roosevelt then took a sheet of paper from his pocket and read the following list of names of the gentlemen whom he had appointed on the Committee on Organization:—

COMMITTER ON ORGANIZATION.

Edmund Randolph Robinson, Chairman; Thomas C. Campbell and William T. Bell, Secretaries; James W. Gerard, Jr., Patrick I. McAleen, Douglas Taylor, John Hecker, Luke C. Graves, Robert B. Roosevelt, Claus Puchafer, John Poley, Michael Connolly, Richard M. Henry, Magnus Gross, Daniel C. Burdsell, C. Godfrey Gunther, John H. Hartnett, Frederick Thilleman, Jr.; Henry Claussen, Jr.; Smith Ely, Jr.; Myer Stern and Le Grand Lockwood.

Nearly all these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Douglas Taylor, were present.

A NEW NAME.

In view of the fact that "The Dispensary Democracy" was not a very euphoneous title, Mr. Michael Consolly proposed that the organization should call itself by the more high-sounding name—" he Democracy" suggested the idea of physic to some of the saviors of their country.

PLAN OF PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

A plan of preliminary organization was then in order. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that each member of the Committee on Organization should select seven names from each Assembly district, and that these names acould be submitted at the next meeting of the Committee on Organization, to be held at Mr. Rooseveit's office, pursuant to a call from the Chair. The names submitted are to be subjected to the approval of the entire Committee on Organization telore they are adopted.

After some further discussion as to where future meetings were to be held, the secret session was adjourned.